

Engraved map, fine original hand-colour, dissected and mounted on linen, folding into original blue cloth covers with publisher’s label.

SMITH’S GEOLOGICAL MAP OF NOTTINGHAMSHIRE

Geological Map of Nottinghamshire, by W. Smith, Mineral Surveyor.

Author
SMITH, William

Publication date
[1822, but issued after 1844 by Cruchley].

Publisher
Published by J. Cary Engraver and Mapseller, No 86 St James’s Street,

Publication place
London,

Physical description
Engraved map, fine original hand-colour, dissected and mounted on linen, folding into original blue cloth covers with publisher’s label.

Dimensions
589 by 513mm. (23.25 by 20.25 inches).

Notes
This geological map of Nottinghamshire was made by William Smith as part of his series of county maps, each separately issued, which were the first detailed geological maps of specific areas. These individual maps are extremely rare on the market. In 1815, Smith had produced the first geological

map of England and Wales, which contained “an amazing amount of correct detail” (DSB) and was the basis for all the geological maps that followed. In 1819 he began the publication of a geological atlas of England and Wales. Published in parts over five years, it remained unfinished, and contains 21 maps of various English counties. The map of Nottinghamshire appeared in the fifth part (1822), and was also issued separately, as here. His county maps are based on those of John Cary, with geological data added from Smith’s own surveys. They are headed ‘By W. Smith, Mineral Surveyor.’ and the title above appears in the upper margin; another title is given in a circular tablet in the lower left corner: “A New Map of Nottinghamshire, divided into hundreds, exhibiting Its Roads, Rivers, Parks &c. By John Cary, Engraver.”.

Smith’s survey of Nottingham reveals the county’s vast stores of clay, along with coal and limestone towards the West. He adds that some of these minerals “produce bad water in the Wells” and identifies where the infrastructure to process the natural resources are based. Along the lower border of the map, a note explains that the numbers used to describe each Stratum “refer to the Geological Table of British Organised Fossils, which may be had of the Publisher Price 1 s[hilling]”. Coincidentally, this work was also one of Smith’s. The compass is found in the upper left corner and the scale in the lower, while the decorative border also contains the lines of longitude and latitude.

Although originally published by Cary, this map was issued by George Cruchley, who purchased the plates from Cary’s sons after his death in 1836. Cruchley promoted his maps as a cheaper alternative to an expensive Ordnance or Cary map, his slogan being “Half the Scale, Half the Price”. The inside label on the covering of this map suggests that it would make “a handsome present for the younger branches of families at any season”. Map publishers and sellers such as Cruchley were central to the shift in cartography that occurred during the nineteenth century, by which maps were no longer the exclusive preserve of the wealthy and education, but became more widely available to the public. There are no records of another example of this map being sold on the market.

Bibliography

A.G. Davies, ‘William Smith’s Geological Atlas and the Later History of the Plates’, Journal for the Society for the Bibliography of Natural History 2 (1952), pp.388-95; Joan M. Eyles, “William Smith”, Dictionary of Scientific Biography (vol.12), ed. Charles Coulston Gillispie (New York: Scribner, 1970-80), pp.486-492; Eyles, ‘William Smith (1769–1839): a Bibliography” in Journal for the Society for the Bibliography of Natural History 5 (1969) pp.87–109, no. 33; T. Sheppard, ‘William Smith: His Maps and his Memoirs’, Proceedings of the Yorkshire Geological Society 19 (1920), pp. 75-253, p.155; A.W. Skempton et al., eds., A Biographical Dictionary of Civil Engineers (vol.1), (London: Thomas Telford for the Institution of Civil Engineers, 2002), p.639.

Provenance

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